too many of you rejecting with scorn those who strove to teach you the better way, while still among you, we assure you that we appreciate the trials through which you are called to pass. The transition from the system of unpaid labor to that which shall recognize the right of the toiler to a fair share of the proceeds of his toil—to say nothing of changes in domestic and social concerns—will be sudden. But it is for yourselves to determine whether it shall be violent as well as sudden—whether, in other words, the boon of Emancipation, which has providentially come to you as much as to the slaves, shall be turned into a curse to you along with your late slaves. The attachment of their class to home is proverbial. You cannot afford to disregard this trait of character, much less to act revengefully toward your late dependents in law, who will be, for a time—many of them, at least—dependents in fact still. That course would only drive them away, while you know you could not afford to dispense with their toil. Kindness will insure their continuance with you, at reasonable wages, and with an increased usefulness and profit which shall teach you that cash is far better than the lash. And so it shall, ere long, be demonstrated to you that, in a pecuniary point of view, to say nothing of higher considerations, which will not fail to address themselves to all considerate minds, you are destined, under Providence, to become, in the end, gainers instead of losers by the change.

Finally, brother Marylanders, to one and all of you concerned in the mighty event which has called forth this address and furnished its inspiration—to those of you who stood blindly in its way, not less than those who are entitled to the honor and the glory of its consummation—our hearts prompt us to send only words of joy and cheer.

On behalf of a meeting of former citizens of Maryland, now residing in New-York and vicinity, convened November 1, 1864—the birthday of Freedom in Maryland.

J. E. SNODGRASS, WM. B. HAYWOOD, ELI WEST, F. A. FRANCISCO, LAMBERT S. BECK, JAMES DAVIS, JOHN WELSLAYER, SAMUEL B. HAYWARD, M. EDWARD STAPLETON, JOHN A. KENNEDY, Committee.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

NEW-YORK.

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 10, 1864.

The Argus still claims a Democratic majority in the State of from 1,200 to 1,500.

The Journal claims the State this afternoon for the Union candidates by from five to seven thousand majority.

The election of Hungerford, Democrat, for Assembly in the Second District of this County, will be contested.

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 10, 1864.

There is nothing more definite here to-night as to the result of the election in this State than that the Democrats claim it by a few hundreds, while the Unionists insist that they have carried it by at least 5,000.

UTICA, Thursday, Nov. 10, 1864.

The accurate returns of Oneida County give Lincoln 1,190 majority, and 1,142 for Fenton. Conkling, for Congress, has 1,070 majority.

Schuyler County gives Lincoln 680 majority.

Suffolk County gives Lincoln 278 majority, and Fenton 300.

OGDENSBURG, Thursday, Nov. 10, 1864.

St. Lawrence County—all but three small towns and two districts heard from—which give Lincoln 6,829 majority. The towns to hear from will probably increase it to 7,000.

QUEENS COUNTY.

The Republican candidate for Sheriff, William Durland, of Queens Co., is reported elected by 500 majority. The Democrats say McClellan's majority is not less than 1,400.

CHAUTAUQUA CO.

Lincoln, 4,764 majority. Fenton, probably 4,000 maj.

COLUMBIA CO.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

HUDSON, Thursday, Nov. 10, 1864.

Seymour's majority in Columbia Co., 331. McClellan's majority, 368. S. R. R.

TIOGA CO.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

OWEGO, Wednesday, Nov. 9, 1864.

Our County has given 775 for Lincoln, a falling off of 225 votes (about) on last year. We hope for Seymour's defeat, but at this writing are fearful that he is elected. Union County ticket all elected. T. I. C.

SUFFOLK CO.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

HUNTINGTON, SUFFOLK Co., N. Y., Nov. 9, 1864.

Old Suffolk is all right. I have returns from all except one election district—have 300 Union majority on electoral ticket, and all the county ticket elected. This town reduced the Democratic majority to 105 less than it ever was before. This district, Huntington village, gave 25 Union majority, a gain of 60 on last year's vote. We have worked. G. H. S.

ONTARIO COUNTY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1864.

The following are the majorities in the several towns of Ontario County on the Electoral ticket:

Naples	202	Canandaigua	66
West Bloomfield	192	South Bristol	62
Farmington	199	Victor	61
Richmond	179	Seneca	54
Bristol	137	Hopewell	42
East Bloomfield	103	Gorham	42
Candice	85	Manchester	15
Total			1497
Phelps, for McClellan			33
Union majority in the County			1424

ESSEX COUNTY.

The following are the ascertained and estimated majorities in this County:

LINCOLN MAJORITIES.			
Crown Point	234	Newcomb	20
Ticonderoga	158	Total	1,145
West Port	66	MCCLELLAN MAJORITIES.	
Willsboro	63	Minerva	50
Jay	90	Moriah	54
Elizabethtown	150	Essex	4
North Hudson	36	Chesterfield	33
Schroon	59	Lewis	4
Keene	70		
Wilmington	69	Total	145
North Elba	95	Clear Union majority, 1,000.	
St. Armand	(Tie.)		

WYOMING COUNTY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WARSAW, Wednesday, Nov. 9, 1864.

Our returns are in from all the towns, and the majority for Lincoln is 1,500. Fenton's majority will be nearly 1,600. We elect Union Sheriff, Clerk and Member of Assembly. &c. A. F.

ORANGE CO.

The Union men of Orange County may well rejoice at the grand and magnificent result of yesterday's work. They have indeed covered themselves with glory. Two years ago Hornlio Seymour carried the county by 800 majority. Now he is defeated by nearly or quite 300. Last year the Unionists carried the county by 130 majority. This year they will have not less than 200, and perhaps 250 majority. Every local candidate is successful in the county, except our candidate for Assembly in the Western District. Hulse, Union, has 600 or 700 majority over the Hon. W. C. Rasbrouck in this (the 1st) District.

On Congressman, Mr. Murray will have in this county, as far as we can now judge, at least 300 majority. Opinions differ as to the chances of his election, but the preponderance of judgment is that he is defeated. It will depend, however, upon the vote of Sullivan. [Newburgh Journal, 9th.

Eighth Congressional District.

The police returns gave Brooks last night a plurality of 4. Since then, the error in their returns from the 14th District, 20th Ward, has been ascertained to be occasioned by confounding the 14th District, 21st Ward, and placing the count there, and at the same time putting the same figures down in their returns as the count of the 14th District, 20th Ward. The vote now stands:

	Brooks.	Dodge.	Barr.
18th Ward	2829	2730	1207
20th Ward	3388	2873	1822
21st Ward	2361	2827	1447
Total	8578	8430	4476

Brooks's plurality, 148.

Members of Assembly Probably Elected.

[Union in Roman; Democrats in *Italic*.]

ALBANY. 1. *H. H. Vanderzee.* 2. 3. *Albert Robertson.* 4. Michael A. Nolan.
ALLEGHANY. 1. Chas. M. Crandall.* 2. Albon Lewis.
BROOME. Ed. C. Merserean.
CATTARAUGUS. 1. William P. Angell. 2. E. Curtis Topliff.
CAYUGA. 1. Benjamin M. Close.* 2. John L. Parker.
CHAUTAUQUA. 1. S. H. Hungerford. 2. Martin Crowell.
CHENANGO. 1. George W. Sumner.* 2. Samuel S. Stafford.
COLUMBIA. 2. S. W. Carpenter.
COURTLAND. Dann C. Squires.
DELAWARE. 1. Ira E. Sherman.
ESSEX. W. H. Richardson.*
FRANKLIN. James W. Kimball.
FULTON AND HAMILTON. Archelaus H. Stone.
GENESEE. John W. Brown.
GREENE. *P. W. Hollenbeck.*
HERKIMER. 1. Henry Tillinghast. 2. E. Bradley Lee.
JEFFERSON. 1. James G. Kellogg. 2. Lewis Palmer.* 3. R. R. Biddlecom.
LEWIS. Nathan Clark.
LIVINGSTON. 1. Hugh D. McCall.
MADISON. 1. Alfred A. Brown. 2. Alvin Strong.
MONROE. 1. Fairchild Andrus.* 2. *John M. Cowell.** 3. William Rankin.*
NEW-YORK. 1. *Jacob L. Smith.* 2. *Bryan Gunnison.* 3. *G. L. Lovell.* 4. *James B. Murray.* 5. *Charles Blanchard.* 6. *Edward S. Maloy.* 7. Thomas E. Stewart. 8. *Jacob Sarbacker.* 9. Samuel C. Reed. 10. *Thomas J. Cressner.* 11. *John McDonald.* 12. *Joseph A. Lyons.* 13. *Alexander Ward.* 14. *Michael N. Salmon.* 15. Thomas B. Van Buren. 16. *John Keegan.* 17. *Sidney P. Ingraham, jr.* Union, 3; Dem., 14. Union gain, 1.
NIAGARA. 2. Guy C. Humphrey.
ONEIDA. 1. *Abram B. Weaver.** 2. Lorenzo Rouse. 3. *Thomas D. Penfield.* 4. George W. Cole.
ONONDAGA. 1. Albert L. Green.* 2. Daniel P. Wood. 3. Harvey P. Tolman.
ONTARIO. 1. Volney Edgerton. 2. Edward Brunson.
ORANGE. 1. Ananias B. Hulse. 2. Tho. H. Cooper.
ORLEANS. Edmund L. Pitts.*
OSWEGO. 1. Eliss Root. 2. Rich. K. Sanford. 3. A. W. Severance.
OTSEGO. 2. George M. Hollis.*
PUTNAM. Jere. Sherwood.
RENSSELAER. 1. *George C. Burdett.* 2. R. M. Hasbrouck.
RICHMOND. *James Ridgway.*
ROCKLAND. *P. W. Nickerson.*
ST. LAWRENCE. 1. George Parker.* 2. James Redington.* 3. Daniel Shaw.
SARATOGA. 2. Edward Edwards.*
SCHENECTADY. Charles Stanford.*
SCHOHARIE. *Edward Eldredge.*
SCHUYLER. Lorenzo Webber.*
SENECA. George B. Daniels.
STEUBEN. 1. Wm. E. Bonham.* 2. Alexander Olcott.* 3. Horace Bemis.*
SUFFOLK. 1. Wm. H. Gleason.* 2. Henry C. Platt.*
SULLIVAN. James Matthews.*
TIOGA. Wm. W. Shepard.
TOMPKINS. Henry Lord.*
WAYNE. 1. Thad. W. Collins.* 2. William H. Rogers.
WYOMING. George G. Haskins.
YATES. Eben S. Smith.

*Members reélected.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Splendid Union Gains in the Home Vote.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Thursday, Nov. 10, 1864.

I send you the following Union majorities: Allegheny, 8,500; Armstrong, 240; Butler, 250, Crawford, 1,600; Erie, 3,000; Indiana, 1,800; Lawrence, 1,842; Mercer, 400; Somerset, 850; Washington, 100, Venango, 356. Net Union gain over October in thirty-six counties, 8,409.

Wayne County gives McClellan 870 majority Union gain, 113.

The Home Vote 15,000 to 20,000 Union.

HARRISBURG, Thursday, Nov. 10, 1864.

The majority in Pennsylvania will be from 15,000 to 20,000, without the Soldiers' vote in the field.

SIMON CAMERON.

NEW-JERSEY.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

CONGRESS.
I. John F. Starr, (U.) 2,668 | Isaac V. Dickinson, (D.) 2,036
Union majority ..... 632.
ASSEMBLY.
I. Robt. Moore, (U.) 1,160 | Jonathan Wood. (D.) 822
Moore's majority ..... 238.
II. Jas. H. Nixon, (U.) 1,512 | Samuel Foster, (Dem.) 1,198
Nixon's majority ..... 314.
The Union Sheriff and Coroners are all elected.

PASSAIC CO.

Patterson gives 73 majority for Lincoln, 57 for Little, Union candidate for Congress. The majority of Democratic Assemblyman in the First District is 105. The majority of Union Assemblyman in the Second District is 98. The majority of the Union Assemblyman in Third District is 96.

	Lincoln.	McClellan.
Manchester	23	—
Wayne	—	—
Acquackanonck	81	—

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1864.

Returns indicate over thirty thousand Union majority. J. D. DEFREES.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 10, 1864.

Frederick County—incomplete—gives Lincoln not less than 1,500—a gain of 500.

The returns from one District of Worcester County show a Union gain.

Caroline County—450 majority for Lincoln on the home vote—a gain of 400.

Carroll County—172 majority for the entire Union ticket—gain 275.

Cecil County—100 to 200 majority for Lincoln—a gain.

Baltimore County—incomplete—shows Union gains.

Washington County shows Union gains.

The Union men have a majority in the Legislature, but the Senate is doubtful.

The Union majority in the State will be about 5,000.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 10, 1864.

Harford County gives McClellan 361 majority. Union gain, 227.

Frederick County—Lincoln, 1,255 majority; gain, 262.

Washington County—Lincoln, 1,556 majority; gain, 100.

The latest footings up show a Union majority of 6,000 on the Home vote. The Soldiers' vote will, it is believed, increase it to 9,000. Cresswell (Union), in the First District, is defeated.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Nov. 10, 1864.

Block Island gives 50 majority for Lincoln. The State complete gives 5,061 majority for Lincoln, exclusive of the Soldiers' vote.

MASSACHUSETTS.

With a clean majority of seventy to seventy-five thousand, it is hardly worth while to give the details of the few towns which were not heard from Tuesday night. They "will not alter the result." Our returns foot up:

307 Towns—Lincoln	119,087
McClellan	48,273
Lincoln's majority	70,814

MASSACHUSETTS CITIES AND TOWNS.—We give the majorities in some of the cities and towns of Massachusetts. Boston, Lincoln's majority, 5,065; Chelsea, 1,209; Cambridge, 1,996; Charlestown, 1,567; Lowell, 1,377; Lawrence, 638; Lynn, 1,486; Newburyport, 558; Fall River, 1,140; Taunton, 1,064; New-Bedford, 1,921; Roxbury, 563; Plymouth, 661; Springfield, 1,585; Worcester, 1,972; Northampton, 6,218; Blackstone, 50; Oxford, 147; Uxbridge, 131; Wrentham, 222; Attleborough, 390; Mansfield, 198; Dighton, 267; Norton, 136; Raynham, 198; Seekonk, 7; Somerset, 223; Swanzey, 147; Salem, 1,430; Westport, 475 for Lincoln, and only eight for McClellan.

THE BANNER TOWNS.—Marshfield, the home of Daniel Webster, gave a vote, which Mr. Winthrop and other Webster Whigs must be interested in hearing of. It was, Lincoln, 224; McClellan, *none*. Pembroke, gave 204 for Lincoln, and McClellan, *none*. Dana gave 128 for Lincoln, and for McClellan, *none*.

Not a single Democratic Representative is elected, so far as heard from, out of Boston. That city returns six Democrats, and the returns from the rest of the State show that 232 Republicans are elected, with four Districts to hear from. So according to present appearances, the Legislature will stand as follows: Senate—Republicans, 40; Democrats, 0. House—Republicans, 232; Democrats, 6.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE.

The Soldiers' Vote, in Washington and vicinity, is largely in favor of Lincoln and Johnson. We give below the returns, so far as received:

PENNSYLVANIA.

Name and Station of Polls.	Union.	Dem.	By whom Reported.
Camp near the President's	67	1	Capt. Getchell.
Finley Hospital	14	1	Mr. Griffith.
East Capitol Barracks	37	18	Mr. Simpson.
Armory Square Hospital	50	5	Mr. Jenks.
Camp Fry	235	25	Mr. Krupp.
Cavalry Bureau	81	21	Mr. Griffith.
Harewood Hospital	54	7	Mr. Du Bois.
Lincoln Hospital	160	44	Capt. Gates.
Soldie's Rest	19	7	Capt. Palmer.
Washington st. Hospital, Alexandria	230	100	Mr. Fraley.
Prince st. Barracks, Alexandria	107	25	Mr. Babcock.
Sickles Barracks, Alexandria	19	3	Mr. Fraley.
Carver Hospital	67	30	Mr. Wheeler.
Battery I, Fort Worth	63	27	Capt. Nevin.
Camp Stoneman, 2d Division	177	74	Mr. Turner.
Battery H (Nivens')	139	50	Corp. Case.
Battery C, Camp Barry	74	71	Capt. Thompson.
Marine Barracks	35	19	Mr. James.
Fort Marcy, near Chain Bridge	65	30	Mr. Dobborrow.
Camp Distribution	163	115	Col. McKelvey.
Total	1790	691	
Union majority, 1,094			

VOTE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS IN GRANT'S ARMY.

	Lincoln.	McClellan.		Lincoln.	McClellan.
47th	78 m.	—	140th (in part)	61	11
48th	194 m.	—	143d	186	199
51st	108 m.	—	145th	94	21
11th	17 m.	—	148th	194	5
5th	114 m.	—	142d	131	55
53d	122	88	148th	197	72
56th	96	71	107th	102	96
57th	95	65	129th	124	102
67th	209	98	157th	54	11
69th	6	89	183d	88	47
82d	129	112	184th	109	94
81st	23	32	189th	150	55
84th	16	44	191st	122	70
91st	142	46	193d	159	213
99th	147	67	3d Pa. Cav.		
105th	136	81	(in part)	257	160
106th	15	75	16th Pa. Cav.	216	125
110th	91	72	2d Pa. Cav	185	71
114th	185	54			
116th (in part)	42	48	Total	4,740	2,357
121st	103	14			

MAINE.	Union.	Dem.
State Agency	83	7
Campbell Hospital	29	5
Lincoln Hospital	38	4
Alexandria	32	5
Camp Distribution	106	25
Camp Stoneman	18	8
Total	306	54

OHIO.	Union.	Dem.
Union Light Guard Hdqurs	315	50
Armory Square Hospital	29	6
Circle Barracks	47	7
Annapolis	100	25
Alexandria	61	25
Total	553	113

IOWA.	Union.	Dem.
Rush Barracks	41	3
East Capitol Hill Barracks	11	2
Total	52	5

WISCONSIN.	Union.	Dem.
Seven companies of the 1st Regt. Wisconsin Heavy Artillery	659	163

ALEXANDRIA.

A dispatch from Alexandria last night stated the aggregate vote of all the soldiers there, as follows:

Union ..... 547 | Democratic 168

CAMP DISTRIBUTION.

The annexed report of the above-named post is sent us by Col. McKelvey, commanding:

	Union.	Dem.
Ohio	38	10
Iowa	29	—
Maine	106	25
Pennsylvania	191	115
Total	359	150

Union majority, 209.

FIRST NEW HAMPSHIRE HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Five companies of this regiment, stationed in the fortifications of Washington, returned the following vote yesterday:

	Union.	Dem.
Third	63	24
Fourth	66	23
Fifth	54	31
Sixth	55	25
Ninth	65	35
Total	303	138

Extract from the Supplementary Report on the Conduct of the War—Examination of Gen. McClellan Continued.

Q. Were you in the Fall of 1864 a candidate for the Presidency?

A. I don't remember.

Q. Did you in the Fall of 1864 encourage any persons to vote for you for President?

A. I may have done so.

Q. Do you know whether any person voted for you for that office?

A. I didn't see it.

Q. Did you, during the period referred to, call for larger forces?

A. I don't remember. I may have done so. It would have been in accordance with my habits.

A Man who Voted for Washington Votes for Lincoln.

As this is almost certainly the only instance in which a voter for George Washington will again vote at a Presidential election, we print the following interesting account from *The Springfield (Mass.) Republican*:

To the Editor of the Republican:

Deacon John Phillips, of this town, who is one hundred and four years, four months and nine days old, appeared at the town hall and deposited his ballot for Presidential electors and State officers. He was brought in a carriage, and then conveyed into the hall in a chair supported by a platoon of our returned soldiers, and received by the citizens of the town rising from their seats with uncovered heads, amid the tears and heartfelt emotions of all present. After resting for a moment, the venerable patriot expressed a desire to shake hands with all the returned soldiers.

Some thirteen soldiers then formed in line, when each one was introduced to the patriarch, and took him by the hand, with the announcement of the time each had served in the army. The last soldier introduced, a Mr. King, an Irishman, said he had served the country three years, and had enlisted for three years more, and if that was not long enough to subdue the Rebellion he was ready for another three years. After this, three hearty cheers were given for the returned soldiers, and three rousing cheers by the whole assembly for the "old soldier of the Revolution."

Col. Edward Phillips, eldest son of the venerable deacon, now in his 80th year, then made an impromptu speech to the soldiers, in the course of which he said that he was the oldest man in town who was born in town, and yet, said he, my father is here, and "still lives." The old gentleman was then presented with two sets of votes, one for Abraham Lincoln, and one for George B. McClellan, and requested before all present to take his choice, when he reached out his hand, and in audible and deep-toned bass voice, said, "I shall take the one for Abraham Lincoln."

The town then voted that the Chairman of the Selectmen present the ballot-box to the old gentleman, who took his ballot with both hands and deposited it in the box, stating that he had voted for Washington for President, and had attended all the Presidential elections since, excepting that four years ago, when he was sick and did not attend.

The following preamble and resolutions were then presented to the town meeting, which were adopted by a unanimous vote:

Whereas, our very memorable and highly respected fellow-citizen, DEA. JOHN PHILLIPS, who is *this* day, *one hundred and four years four months and nine days old*, and who yet retains his mental and physical faculties in a high degree—and

Whereas, he has traveled some two miles to attend this town meeting, and has deposited his ballot for Presidential electors and State, County and town officers, therefore

Resolved, That this be entered on the records of the town as a lasting memorial of his undying patriotism and devotion to country, and as an incident, perhaps, unparalleled in the annals of our Government.

Sturbridge, Mass., November 8, 1864.

The Manhattan Club.

At a regular meeting of the Manhattan Union Club held Nov. 9, 1864, the following resolutions were nearly unanimously adopted and ordered to be inserted in THE TRIBUNE, *Times* and *Evening Post*:

Whereas, Thomas Allison, a member of this Club, has publicly charged in a newspaper, that a meeting held on the 5th inst to indorse the nomination, as member of Congress, of Henry J. Raymond, was called "without any warrant or authority in any shape whatever" from this club, and that "such purpose is directly opposed to the declared objects of the Club, and contrary to an express and unanimous vote of the members thereof at one of its meetings," and whereas the said Thomas Allison has further set forth, in a sworn statement, that "the members of the club present at one of its regular meetings, unanimously voted that they had nothing to do with local nominations;" Therefore we, the Manhattan Union Club, feel it incumbent upon us to publicly declare, in answer to the before-mentioned charges and statements,

That no vote has at any time been passed, at any meeting of this Club, intended to regulate the general action of this Club, in regard to engaging in local politics; the vote referred to by Mr. Allison having been taken upon a specific case, with none but a specific object, in letter or spirit, that nothing in the Constitution of this Club confines its action to any particular field of the Union cause; that we consider the election of a representative to the Congress of the United States essentially a National matter, and that, as the Club had declined to hold business meetings, the whole matter of the calling of public meetings, as well as the transaction of all other business, rested entirely with the Executive Committee.

We, therefore, declare it to be the opinion of this Club, that our Executive Committee did not, in calling the before-mentioned meeting, on the 5th inst., exceed the powers and authority vested in them by the Constitution and the Club, nor transgress the letter or spirit of our Constitution, and we do fully indorse their action in the premises, while we consider the conduct of Thomas Allison calculated to injure the reputation of our Club, and therefore demanding our unqualified disapproval and our severest censure. And be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to inform Thomas Allison that it is the desire of the Club that he (Mr. Allison) resign his membership in this Manhattan Union Club."

J. SHERWOOD COFFIN, Secretary pro tem.

New-York, Nov. 10, 1864.

UNION REJOICINGS.

Serenading the President and Cabinet—Speeches of Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Seward, and others.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 10, 1864.

The several Lincoln and Johnson Clubs of the District of Columbia called on President Lincoln tonight and gave him a serenade in honor of his reelection. There was in addition an immense concourse of spectators of both sexes in front of the Executive Mansion. The firing of a field-piece was of frequent occurrence, adding to the excitement of the occasion. The President appeared at an upper window, and, when the cheers with which he was greeted ceased, he spoke as follows:

It has long been a grave question whether any Government not too strong for the liberties of its people can be strong enough to maintain its own existence in great emergencies. On this point the present Rebellion brought our Republic to a severe test, and a Presidential election occurring in a regular course during the Rebellion, added not a little to the strain. If the loyal people united were put to the utmost of their strength by the Rebellion, must they not fail when divided and partially paralyzed by a political war among themselves? But the election was a necessity. We cannot have free government without elections, and if the Rebellion could force us to forego or postpone a national election, it must fairly claim to have already conquered and ruined us. The strife of the election is but manner nature practically applied to the facts of the case. What has occurred in this case must ever recur in similar cases. Human nature will not change. In any future great national trial, compared with the men of this, we shall have as weak and strong, as silly and as wise, as bad and as good. Let us therefore study the incidents of this, as philosophy to learn wisdom from, and none of them as wrongs to be avenged." [Cheers.] But the election, along with its incidental and undesirable strife, has done good too. It has demonstrated that a people's government can sustain a national election in the midst of a great civil war. (Renewed cheers.) Until now it has not been known to the world that this was a possibility. It shows, also, how sound and how strong we still are. It shows that even among the candidates of the same party, he who is most devoted to the Union and most opposed to treason, can receive most of the people's votes. (Applause.) It shows also to the extent yet known that we have more men now than we had when the war began. Gold is good in its place, but living brave and patriotic men are better than gold. [Cheers and other demonstrations of applause.] But the Rebellion continues, and now that the election is over, may not all having a common interest reunite in a common effort to save our common country? [Cheers.] For my own part, I have striven and shall strive to avoid placing any obstacle in the way. [Cheers.] So long as I have been here I have not willingly planted a thorn in any man's bosom. While I am duly sensible to the high compliment of a reélection, and duly grateful, as I trust, to Almighty God for having directed my countrymen to a right conclusion, as I think, for their good, it adds nothing to my satisfaction that any other man may be disappointed by the result. [Cheers.] May I ask those who have not differed with me to join with me in this same spirit toward those who have? And now let me close by asking three hearty cheers for our brave soldiers and seamen and their gallant and skillful commanders.

The three cheers were enthusiastically given, accompanied by music and the sound of cannon.

The crowd in part proceeded to the residence of Secretary Seward, who, in the course of his remarks, said he came on the stage of action some years after the Revolutionary War, and used to hear his parents talk about the vast number of Tories who were opposed to the war, and what surprised him was that after twenty-five or thirty years, there was not a Tory found in the United States. He could not exactly understand where they had gone to. [laughter.] During the war of 1812 the Federalists used to carry the intervening elections just as the Democrats carried the election in New-York in 1862; but when the war came to a close and ended in victory, we had the era of good feeling, and from that time till now we cannot find an old Federalist. His judgment was, when we all come together and when the stars and stripes again wave over Richmond, in two or three years you will have to look mighty sharp to find a secessionist or a Rebel sympathizer. [Laughter and Applause]. After refuting the assertion that the war is a failure, he said during the first year of the war the African slave trade in the United States was suppressed; in the second year negroes were brought to be soldiers of freedom; in the third year Slavery was abolished in the District of Columbia; and in the fourth Slavery was abolished in Maryland. If the Democrats think the war is a failure thus far, when Congress comes together they will adopt a Constitutional amendment to abolish Slavery throughout the United States. [Cheers]. If Slavery shall not cease, it will not be the fault of the Administration. Then we shall have an era of good feeling and harmony, and resume our bright career among the nations, and advance the interests of the country and freedom, self-government and humanity. All men will come to see the President, a thorough, loyal, devoted patriot and benevolent man, and he will take his place with Washington, Franklin, Adams and Jackson, among the benefactors of the human race [Applause.]

Secretary Welles was serenaded, and in the course of his remarks said the gallant men of the Army and Navy, whether in the storm of battle, the night-watch or the bivouac, would rejoice with those who had paid him this compliment on the result of the late election, which had endorsed the President who had firmly stood by them. In the name of the officers and men of our gallant Navy, he heartily joined in these congratulations, and in response to his suggestion three cheers were given for the Navy.

Maj.-Gen. Ord being called for, appeared, and merely said, while fighting armed Rebels they had achieved a victory over their foes at home, and now with a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together, we will knock 'em.

The crowd next proceeded to the residences of Secretaries Fessenden; Stanton and Usher, but they did not make their appearance.

Attorney-General Bates made a brief congratulatory speech, and thus ended the night's proceedings.

Mr. J. B. Gough's New Lecture.

An immense crowd, as usual whenever Mr. Gough speaks, filled the Academy of Music last night, attracted by the reputation of the orator and the interest and curiosity excited by the announcement that a new lecture or oration would be, for the first time, delivered in New-York, entitled "Fact and Fiction." The Mercantile Library Association will, doubtless, have to congratulate themselves on the pecuniary result of the lecture, though, after the growling and grumbling of the unfortunates who had not reserved seats and were therefore relegated to the third tier and the abode of "the gods," we think they will hardly venture again on the measure of reserving *all* the seats on the floor of the house, the parquette and the box tier.

Mr. GOUGH, on making his appearance, was greeted with loud cheers, and (something unusual with him) having produced his manuscript, to which, however, as might have been safely predicated of a speaker with so much fire, he found it impossible to confine himself, proceeded to give the reasons which had induced him to select such a subject, and spoke at some length of the living social fictions, the false appearances which make the sad realities of life, and the errors of public opinion, giving humorous instances of the fictions that had passed muster as facts, for a time, in the oppositions offered to new scientific inventions. He was very severe on the sham manliness that abounds and finds credit with so many, adverting to prize-fighting and horse-racing, but giving the preference, on the score of manliness, to the former, on the ground that there was some manliness and endurance needed for true men to stand up and belabor each other, but none in urging a horse for the sake of a bet beyond its powers. He then satirized the weakness which is exhibited by classes that should know better, for slang phrases, and described one of this sort in the following intelligible, elegant and euphonious manner, which, of course, evoked the loud laughter of the audience, as one who "hangs out, is a regular stunner, though sometimes an ugly customer with a flat or a spoon, is always up to snuff, is never hard up, but is often used up, occasionally stumps up, but is most often played out; he wears a knobby tile, and is a regular brick when he sports his tin, and has enough of the rhino, was no fool, nor ever made to sing small, or been sold, he's a regular trump, and will do a cake or a spoon in no time." The orator next lashed with caustic and biting satire the holy horror with which some regard breaches of, what they are pleased to term, gentility, who yet had not scrupled at setting at naught and violating every commandment in the decalogue; who would not for their lives be seen picking their teeth with a fork, but thought nothing of cheating their neighbors, oppressing their servants and dependants, or committing any profitable or pleasant immorality, and in illustration of this point related with irresistible humor and comicality of accent and gesture, a scene he had witnessed in a Scotch coach, of a Frenchman's protest against some strictures on the laxity of a French Sunday. He then reviewed the lives and works of Burns, Byron, and George Sand, and while doing justice to their genius, contended that a truer criticism would severely judge the immoralities that disfigured many of their works. Of course the late election came in for a notice, Mr. Gough's playful disclaimers of saying anything of a political nature exciting much merriment, while his staunch Unionism drew forth loud cheers, and he also severely denounced the reckless lying which during political contests assails the characters of the contestants, and avowing it as his belief that it had done more, in preventing men of character from seeking office, than anything else to sap the foundations of the Government and the liberties of the people. The fictions which obtain as to the true nature of freedom and liberty, conspicuous among which stood Slavery, came in for a fair notice, and evidently met with the warm sympathies of the audience. A number of anecdotes told, as only Mr. Gough can tell them, illustrated this portion of the lecture, which also abounded in passages of striking eloquence. An impressive warning of the dangers to youth from the temptations assailing them, and some genial but racy comments on the "woman's rights" question were here given, alternately inspiring awe and mirth in the listener, while his generous tribute to the labors and capacities of such women in their own sphere, as Mrs. Fryx, Florence Nightingale, Mrs. Whiteman and Mrs. Bailey, warmed every heart with admiration. A variety of topics, tonics for weak stomachs, the shameful advertisements that disfigure the pages of our newspapers, of some religious ones too, false ideas of happiness and heroism came in for flagellation; a somewhat disconnected but most interest-absorbing and attention-compelling address being concluded by a description in Mr. Gough's best, most vivid, most graphic and most inimitable style, of a storm at sea, his fears and the relief he felt when, on the bells ringing the hour, he heard the welcome hail of the watch, "All's well," and applying this experience to the storm in which was laboring the ship of state, he exhorted his hearers to stand fast by the right, looking to God and reposing on His power, having placed the right man at the helm, to credit the assurances of safety repeated by our brave officers, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Farragut, who by his help, seconds by the exertions of our devoted soldiers, will bring the good ship safe to the haven of peace and prosperity. After the applause with which the lecturer was taken leave of by his audience had subsided, three hearty cheers were given for Lincoln and Johnson, and cheers and groans for Gen. McClellan.

Mr. Gough's new lecture is decidedly one of his best efforts, abounding in the peculiarities which mark his oratory. Although mainly composed of the most obvious truisms, they are truisms delivered with the force and point of which only Mr. Gough is capable and containing less of the peculiar advocacy in which Mr. Gough won his reputation as the first of platform-speakers, it is more suitable to a general audience. Some criticisms might be fairly made on some points; but then the very peculiarities which may and justly offend some tastes, are Mr. Gough's, and are part and parcel of the man, who must be himself or nobody. Still, we venture to think that considering his extraordinary command of every gesture and attitude of face, legs and arms are capable, he might find one equally effective as the somewhat questionable though comical manner in which his coat-tails do duty for a tail and are kept wagging accordingly.

Death of Hon. John P. Elton.

WATERBURY, CONN., Thursday, Nov. 10, 1864.

Hon. John P. Elton, one of the Union electors at large chosen on Tuesday, an influential and prominent citizen of this place died at 11 o'clock.

WACHUSETT.—Our glorious hills have furnished names for many of the new vessels added to the United States navy. One of these boats, the Kearsarge, has already gained world-wide fame by her victory over the Alabama. The Wachusett has now attained a similar prominence by taking the pirate Florida. Wachusett mountain is in Princeton, Worcester County, Mass. Its height is about 2,000 feet, and, as it is unobstructed by neighboring elevations, is frequently seen from vessels in Massachusetts Bay. Wachusett is also visible from most of the hills in the vicinity of Boston.

[Advertisement.]

DANVILLE, Penn., June 2, 1862.

DR. WM. H. GREGG—*Dear Sir:* In February, 1861, I was afflicted with sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health.

Yours truly, J. V. L. DEWITT.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

See notice under *Financial* of Mr. GEORGE W. MAYNARD's departure for Colorado.

Business Notices.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOARHOUND AND TAR, For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, and all Affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and Lungs, leading to Consumption.

This sovereign remedy is